

prisoner must show he “has raised substantial constitutional claims upon which he has a high probability of success, and also when extraordinary and exceptional circumstances exist which make the grant of bail necessary to make the habeas remedy effective.” *Calley v. Callaway*, 496 F.2d 701, 702 (5th Cir. 1974) (per curiam)³; *see also Nelson v. Davis*, 739 F. App’x 254 (5th Cir. 2018) (per curiam) (applying *Calley* standard to denial of bail pending determination of a state prisoner’s § 2254 petition); *Beasley v. Stephens*, 623 F. App’x. 192 (5th Cir. 2015) (same); *Lay v. Tanner*, 433 F. App’x. 327 (5th Cir. 2011) (same); *Tijerina v. Thaler*, 368 F. App’x 584, 585 (5th Cir. 2010) (same). *Nelson* noted that examples of “extraordinary circumstances” justifying release include “‘serious deterioration of the petitioner’s health while incarcerated’; where a short sentence for a relatively minor crime is ‘so near completion that extraordinary action is essential to make collateral review truly effective’; and possibly where there has been an ‘extraordinary delay in processing a habeas corpus petition.’” 739 F. App’x at 255 (quoting *Calley*, 496 F.2d at 702 n.1).

Here, Petitioner relies in conclusory fashion on the alleged merit of his habeas claims. He makes no attempt to show the existence of any extraordinary or exceptional circumstances that justify his release on bond pending determination of his habeas petition.

The motion for release on bond is **DENIED**.

SO ORDERED this 15th day of September, 2022.


IRMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

³ The Fifth Circuit has noted that although *Calley* involved a habeas petitioner whose underlying conviction was in the military court system, it drew the legal standard in that case from *Aronson v. May*, 85 S.Ct. 3 (1964), which involved a civilian challenging his convictions in federal district court. *United States v. Pfluger*, 522 F. App’x 217, 218 n. 1. (5th Cir. 2013) (per curiam).